MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894.

Un to Date.

Everybody knows what the Democratic tariff platform was in 1992. As amended by the facts, that platform to-day reads thus:

the American paople for the benefit of the few, and also of the few for the benefit of the majority.

"Wy believe in a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue.

"We cordially endores the principle of the McKratar tarif, while reserving to ourselves full liberty to after the scale and distribution of the presection it affords to American industries.
"We believe that protection is constitutional and

that the Constitution is protectionist. "We point with pride to our general greatment of ench trasts as are directly dependent upon protection.
"We point with pride to the income tax as the entimention of class estatation.
"We have been priced to the contract of the contract of

We hereby warn all persons against harboring the Star-eyed Goddens, as we shall hereafter pay no debte

All this change in less than two years But motion is rapid when you are failing down the elevator shaft.

The Second Cruise of the Violet.

Under cover of darkness and secrecy the President of the United States has again seized upon the lighthouse tender Violet and converted that now celebrated vessel to his private use and convenience.

This is a practical application of the principles and doctrines of communism. Reduced to the last analysis, it is difficult to see in what manner the act of President CLEVELAND, aided and abetted by Secretary CARLISLE and Fighting Bon Evans, differs from the seizure of freight trains on the Great Northern Railroad by the organized Coxeyites. In the latter case, United States troops were called out to prevent the outrage and to restore the property to the control of the Federal Government.

Morally and legally it makes no differruce whether the party taking possession of a freight train or a lighthouse tender, and converting the same to its personal use, is bound for Washington or for the Dismal Swamp.

So lealously does the law guard against the misuse of the public machinery for private advantage that the penalty is not less than \$300 for employing the official envelope of one of the departments to save two cents on private correspondence.

The law of July 12, 1892, contains the subjoined provision:

"Every person, his siders, abetters, and counsellers who shall either in the day or night break into and enter, or who shall in the night enter without break-ing into any vessel, cansi boat, or other water craft er any sallroad car in the District of Columbia, wish nient to commit any misdemeanor therein, shall be Imprisoned not more than ten years."

The last Democratic President before Mr. CLEVELAND's time persistently refused to employ Government vessels for his pleasure excursions by water. If he wanted a steamboat for a week or an afternoon, he chartered one and paid for it. If JAMES BUCHANAN were now President, he would undoubtedly send a gunboat down the Potomac to capture and bring back the Violet and restore her to the public uses for which she is maintained at the nation's expense And if Fighting BoB should resist capture. Fighting Bon would find himself, were BUCHANAN alive and in office, in conflict with the entire military and naval resources of the United States.

The Convention of the Irish League in Great Britain.

The meeting of the Irish National League of Great Britain, which took place in Liverpool on Saturday, was invested with unusual interest, owing to recent dissensions in the McCarthylte party and to the prox imity of a new general election. The Irish National League of Great

Britain, when it was founded, represented those Irish voters in England, Wales, and Scotland who favored the movement headed by CHARLES STEWART PARNELL just as those of similar views in Ireland it solf were represented by the Irish National League, and those in the United States by the Irish National League of America. The fate, however, of the first-named body has been different from its two sister asso eletions. At the time of the disruption of the Irish party through the deposition of Mr. PARNELL from the leadership by the majority of his Nationalist colleagues in Parliament, his friends retained control of the "Leagues" in Ireland and the United States, and accordingly the McCarthyites and their Irish-American supporters were compelled to form new organizations, which they termed "Federatious." The Irish League within Great Britain, however, passed, mainly through the influence of its President, Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, Into the hands of Mr. PARNELL's opponents, and there it has since remained. In this body, indeed, at present, the McCarthylies are overwhelmingly preponderant, although that there still survives in it a small Parnellite element was disclosed on Saturday when a Liverpool branch of the League de clared through its delegate that it would rather be ruled by REDMOND and HARRING-TON than by DILLON and O'BRIEN.

It was not, however, from this small Parneilite element, but from another quarter, that the Irish League of Great Britain has of late been threatened with discord and disintegration. We refer, of course, to the quarrel which has for some time existed be tween Mr. JOHN DILLON and Mr. T. HEALY, leading to recriminations regarding the PARNELL fund locked up to Paris, and lately breaking out in a public struggle for the control of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. Had the parties to this quarrel determined to fight it out at the convention held on Saturday, the unity and moral influence of the Irish League of Great Britain would have been shattered, at the very time when such an agency is likely to prove of decisive moment to the home rule cause. A general election is not far distant, and every Irish vote in British constituencies will be needed by the Liberal candidates if the party pledged to give Ireland self-government is to obtain a majority of the next House of Commons. It is true that the Irish voters are not strong enough to elect a nomines of their own in any British constituency, except the Scotland division of Liverpool represented by Mr. T. P. O'CONNOB; but in several of the metropolitan districts, in Glasgow, and is many other British cities and large towns, there is a sufficient number of them to turn the scale as between Gladstonian and Unionist competitors. If we bear in mind how very few seats the ROSEBERY Government can afford to lose, we shall appreciate the importance of se curing the undivided and zealous support of the Irish voters in Great Britain.

That such support will be forthcoming seems to have been assured by Saturday's convention. Mr. DILLON and Mr. HEALY were present and made conditators speeches, after which the meeting by the enormous majority of 250 to 18 resolved that dissensions within the McCarthyite party must cease, and that, as a further precau tion to that and, a convention shall speedily for granted that there will be no frittering of the Irlah vote in Great Britain on Labor or Independent candidates at the crists now close at hand, but that the whole weight of it will be cast on the side of the Liberal nominees.

As It Stands Now.

The effect of the White House amendments to the Tariff bill upon the Democratic jourgals distinguished both for their long-cultivated arder for tariff reform and for their personal subserviency to Clevelandism, shows that disgust long concealed and indignation long repressed against the humbug tariff-reforming which has been kept up disastrously for months in the name of Democracy, have finally burst their bonds. The Courier-Journal, whose occasional castigations of Mr. CLEVELAND have always suggested rather the love taps of approval, has spoken freely against the Tariff bill before, yet its comments upon this special phase of the imposture must be reproduced: "If in the Demogracy of this country there is a depth of contempt which had not before been stirred by Democracy's all-ged representatives in the United States Senate within the past six months, it has cor rainty been resched by the action of the Finance Committee in the latest 'compromise' fariff bill

'It would be as profitiess as it would be humiliating s multiply words on this miserable betrayal of a cause for which years of struggle had been given, and for which the most signal of political triumphs had been won.

"Intrusted with a mission whose faithful perform ance meant the political policy and material wolfare of seventy millions of people; directed by a chart as clear as sunlight and as authenticlas their own commissions: empowered by a popular verdies as regular as the judgment of a court of law and as sovereign as a revolution, these senile or invertebral agents of the people's will shrink at every shadow, dedge at every haps, and cannot surrender too quickly whatever and

The result is weary months wasted to the bus world and to the party, and after it all, instead of a bill redesining the pledges they were commissioned to redeem, a mongrel piebald of patches and pusillanissity, a grotesque hodgepodge of pretence and pettifog ging, a nondescript abortion of incompetency, selfish ness, cowardice, and treachery."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Baltimore Sun, which has always worn the fantastic uniform of Clevelandism down to the last button, is no less passionate:

"Compromise is not the word that properly des what the Democratic majority in the Senate is now in-rised to do with the Tariff bill. Burrender is the only word that fits the situation. And no such abject sur-render of a great party, backed by a popular majority of 1.800,000 in the nation, has ever been proportd or even contemplated in any previous American

"The 400 amendments proposed to the Wilsex Tariff bill, which had already been subjected to important nodifications in the interest of conciliation and harmeny, will, if they are enacted into law, be, with a string of exceptions inserted as a blind, a vir-tual abandonment of the Chicago platform of 1802. They cannot be defended on any other erinciple than the same which underlies the McKinter tariff itself—protection pure and simple; not such moderate protection as may be properly given to American industries as an incident in the raising of seeded revenue, but protection for protection's sake, egardiess of revenue. The passage of such a tariff bill as a fulfilment of the piedges of tariff reform which the Democratic party has given to the people in every ational campaign for twenty years past, and which t renewed with more explicitness and emphasis two ears ago than it had ever previously given them, will

The list of criticism would not be all that its completeness affords if we failed to add the voice of the Mugwump. So we take the first and faithfulest Mugwump of New England, the Springfield Republican. Thus it partially divests itself of its old clothes and coldly plunges into the whirlpool of dissatisfaction unrestrained:

"Incompetency inconceivable continues to mark the steps of the Democratic tariff revisers in the Senate. It is now many weeks since the Wilson Tariff bill was received by them from the House. They gave it over a sub-committee which sat in the dark and for days worked at reductions of rates. Then an alarm was sounded and the sub-committee burriedly reported the bill in a botch-potch state to the full Finance Committee which doctored it up some more and on other notes of alarm hastily reported it to the Senate. Then followed cancusses of Democratic Senators, threats and revolts from the 'conservatives,' further proposed changes to suit the malcontents, a final giving over of the bill to Treasury experts to be declared up anew under the supervision of Secretary Canassa. And now after this dilly-dailying of weeks, during which the business interests of the country have waited and fretted and burned with impatience and wasted away with uncertainty, we have presented another bill which may or may not be what the majority can get together upon.

parallel to this display of incompetency and inability to unify its forces on the part of the party charged by

he people with the enactment of a specific reform. The anger of these rebels against a formerly accepted movement of treachery to the party platform is all the more praiseworthy inasmuch as it comes so late. It is never too late to resent a wrong or to crush

a fraud. Looking back from this elevation of enlightenment to the proceedings since De cember of last year, they will now see that since the President's initial betraval of the Democratic principle of revenue only, in his last annual message to Congress, down to his submission of these last amendments to the Senate bill, through the medium of the financial officer in his Cabinet. Secretary Carlisle, all tariff business, whether steered by Wilson or Voor-HEES, has been mere protectionist rough and tumble in which no professing Dem perat ever showed his head. Talk about tariff bill that should "conform with the Chicago platform," or "redeem the pledges of the Democratic party." has been humbug from the start. There has been nothing but a squabble in the protection nest between its owner and the cuckoo about the disposition of the stuffing, and nothing more or different has been visible at any stage of the game of fraud and bluster set a-going by the last annual nessage from the White House.

What should be done? In our judgment the first blow of a roused and enraged Democracy should be struck at an infinitely nore outrageous feature of the Tariff bill than any single rate of duty, the Populist income tax. Take that out forthwith. Unlike the variable schedules of customs duties, the income tax remains unchangeably abominable and undemocratic, which the solid body of Jeffersonian Democrats were commanded to oppose by the national verdict of 1892, by the tremendous majority of 276 Democratic electoral votes to 23 for the Populists. Clear the decks of Populism, for action against the Republicans.

Tammany.

The popular strength of Tammany Hall in the politics of New York city is not mainly due to its unexcelled leadership, its fine discipline, its matchless system of organization, the unswerving loyalty of its members, or the prestige of long-continuing and splendid success, though all these causes have materially aided.

The popular strength of Tammany Hall is due to the fact that it represents constantly, consistently, and effectively the views, sentiments, and wishes of a majority of the people of New York. That's what makes Tammany powerful. Whenever in the past it has awerved from the duty of representing a majority of the New York voters, skilled leadership, perfect discipline, thorough organization, loyalty, the prestige of past victories, and the highest type of political fighting qualities have

not availed to keep it in power. New York is a Democratic city.

be held in Dublin. So we may take many Hall is a Democratic organization. It is, in fact, the only Democratic organization hereabouts. The prejudices, the exclusiveness, the parrowness of the Republicans in New York in municipal affairs, account sufficiently for the fact that the Republican party has been for more than thirty years the party of the unprogressive minority. New York is a cosmopolitan as well as a Democratic city, and a political organization which is not broad in its policy and diffused in its membership can

never predominate here. Another leader, and perhaps a leader inferior to him in political knowledge and aptitude, will take RICHARD CROKER'S place at the helm. This change, made six months in advance of the next election, will not impair the strength or stability of Tammany Hall. To its representative character, and not to the accidents of generalship, that organization owes its enduring, though always threatened, supremacy in the politics of New York.

The Geography of Savings Banks. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year that ended Oct. 81, 1893, contains some figures that have a direct bearing upon the sectional genesis of the corporation income tax. The Comptroller prints a table showing the aggregate savings bank deposits, by States, the number of depositors, and the average amount due to each depositor in 1892-3:

New England States. 2,082.591 8748,651,743 8059.48 Middle States. . . . 2,155,001 780,578,655 862.21 Southern States. . . . 71,405 12,011,557 168.31 Middle States 2,155,001
Southern States 71,405
Western States 803,086
Pacific States and 99,447,141 828.11 Territories....... 218,485 344,467,061 661.22

California furnished \$138,019.874 of the deposits of the Pacific States and Territories. The whole number of savings bank depos itors in 1892-3 was 4,830,599, of whom 4,237,-622 were from the Eastern and Middle States. The total amount of deposits was \$1,785,150,957, of which \$1,529,225,398 was in the savings banks of the Eastern and Middle States. Massachusetts had deposits of \$393,019,862, being \$137,094,303 more than the deposits of the Southern and Western States combined. New York had deposits of \$629,-858,274, \$117,507,156 more than twice the deposits of the West and South combined. There were 17,709 more savings bank depositors in the comparatively poor and small State of Vermont than in the whole South and the amount of Vermont's deposits was more than six times those of the whole South. The little State of Connecticut had 28,055 more depositors and \$31,239,588 more deposits than the Western States. There were more depositors in small Delaware than in great Indiana.

These figures speak for themselves. It is only necessary to add that true mutual savings banks, that is, savings banks in which the whole net profits are distributed to the depositor, are virtually unknown in the West and South. There were only two such banks in the South and ten in the Western States in 1893, so that 602 of the 614 mutual savings banks in the country in 1893 were in the Eastern and Middle States. Of the 381 stock savings banks, all but 24 were in Southern, Western, or Pacific States and the Territories. "While the entire deposits in mutual saving institutions," says the Comptroller, "are 'sayings,' the reports show that over 10 per cent. of the deposits in the other class are not of that nature, and the presumption is that the percentage is much greater, as it is known that stock savings banks in certain States make no classification of deposits, and yet transact a commercial as well as a savings bank business."

Savings banks, then, of the kind familiar to the East and North scarcely exist at the South; and the two per cent. tax on the net profits of such institutions is a tax to be paid almost entirely by the North and East. To a majority of the Democrata in the present Congress taxation is entirely a matter of geographical distribution.

The Survivors of the Six Nations

We are indebted to Mr. A. W. FERRIN, United States Indian Agent for the Indians of New York, for a brief but very interestdescendants of the Iroquois who remain in this State on the several reservations under

his charge.	The cens	us for 1	393 is this:	
Cayugas	168	St. Regia		1,130
Onondagas	478	Tuecaror		401
Oneidas	260			
Senecas		Total		5,287
We find by	the Indi	an ranco	de of 1979	that

the total of these tribes in that year was 5.141 for New York State; so that this interesting element of our population shows no decrease, but a slight increase, during the past twenty years.

There are six reservations, but they do not correspond with the tribal divisions as exhibited above. The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Tuscaroras, Onondagas and St. Regis Indians occupy reservations bearing their names. Most of the Cayugas ive with the Senecas on the Cattaraugus plot. The Oneidas who remained here when the greater part of the tribe moved to Wisconsin fifty years ago, retained land near the village of Oneida. They hold it in severalty, and are citizens. Such of the Oneldas as are not landowners reside with the Onondagas.

Mr. FERRIN says that there is a gradual but steady improvement in the habits and conditions of all the Indians. The Senecas of the Allegany reservation are just emerging from the transition stage between lumbering and farming. The Cattaraugus Senecas are industrious and thrifty; some of them have good farms and farm buildings, but the majority cultivate small patches only, and support themselves by working for the whites, or by traffic in medicinal roots and bark. The Tuscaroras are the best farmers. Their farms and farm buildings compare well with those of their white neighbors. Their women make the beadwork which is sold at Niagara Falls.

As to the moral condition of these reservation Indians, the testimony is that while it has improved decidedly during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is not yet of the very best. The old fondness for firewater remains, and few marital unions are solemnized by formal rites. Mr. FERRIN save that a large majority of the reservation Indiana do not desire to become citizens; the less educated and progressive because they feel that they are unprepared for the duties and responsibilities of self-support, and the more intelligent and enterprising because they fear that the real estate which they have acquired by superior thrift would be divided in severalty upon an abandonment of the reservation system.

Congo Soldiers at Tanganyika.

A cable message received in Brussels the other day announced that the soldiers of the Congo Free State had arrived at Lake Tanganyika. Dr. LIVINGSTONE was living on the shores of this lake when STANLEY found him. He was unable to send word of his welfare to the millions of people in civilised lands who were interested in his fortunes. The news just received, however, was only ten weeks on the way from the

This despatch from the mouth of the Congo contains only ten words, but to those who have kept track of events on the upper Congo, it is full of significance. It means that the Arab slavers who, a while ago, were all-powerful in the eastern third of the State's domain, have been completely defeated and probably driven out of the Congo Government's territory.
The Sun has already told of the exploits

of Lieut. Dhanks and his little army. In

a series of hard-fought battles along the upper Congo they captured one after another of the Arab strongholds. At last, Kassongo, the big town founded by TIPPU TIB, fell into their hands, and the demoralized Arabs fled to Lake Tanganyika. There they met RUMALIZA, the powerful Arab chief of Ujiji. He told them that their country must be regained. He gave them fresh supplies of ammunition, reenforced with 3,000 armed men, and led them back to Kassongo. Not far from that town the most desperate battle of the war was fought. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the State forces and several of their white leaders were killed or wounded. The Arabs, however, were defeated as usual, and leaving several hundred dead or wounded comrades on the fleid, they fled toward Tanganyika. As soon as possible, DRANIS started in pursuit with 1,300 soldiers, thirty white officers, and four cannon. He sent word home that he intended to drive the enemy out of the State. The only tidings that have since been received of his movements are two despatches, the first announcing his progress, and the second his arrival at the great lake.

He has doubtless brought much needed relief to Capt. JACQUES, who had been sent from the east coast to put an end to the slave traffic on Tanganvika. Insufficiently provided with soldiers and munitions, he had for many months been in danger of annihilation, and was hemmed in on all sides by a part of RUMALIZA's forces. As far as we can now judge, the long and

hard-fought war with the Arab slave raiders in the Congo State is now practically over. The vast territory of the Congo State is freed forever from their wicked and murderous traffic.

Let Us Have a Vote First.

Apology for the income tax is continued by the Chicago Herald, with "Would it not be wise to accept the modified measure while the opportunity is presented? Would it not be wise to submit cheerfully rather than take the risk of something more radical and offensive than is now promised?" We recommend to our rabbit-hearted friend of the prairie Mr. TILDEN's saying. "It is never too late to surrender." We are not disposed to give our purse to a threatening road agent out of fear that otherwise he may rob our house.

But there is another reason for opposing the income tax absolutely conclusive and final upon every true American, especially every Democrat. The party of Populism and the income tax was defeated in the last national election by a vote in the electoral college of 421 to 23. That ends the income tax utterly, without compromise and without debate, until at least the inauguration of another President and another party, in 1897. The Democratic party. under no circumstances now conceivable. can permit the country intrusted to its management to be ambushed by the Socialist bushwhackers who were overwhelmingly rejected at the last time of asking. To do that would be political treachery on a scale unknown in a: y country boasting even the name of a popular government.

It was on this day thirty-one years ago that the Federal army, under Gen. McPHERSON captured Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. McPhesson had been approaching the city from Grand Gulf, and entered Clinton, ten miles west of Jackson, at 2 P. M., May 13 while Gen. SHERMAN advanced on the direct road from Raymond to Jackson. McPhenson resumed his march at 5 A. M., May 14, and at 9 A. M. was within five miles of Jackson. Here the Confederate pickets were driven in; and proceeding two miles further the main body of the Confederates, under Gen. W. H. T. WALKER was encoun ered, strongly posted in a position to command the road. While the Unionists were making their preparations for a charge. a tremendous storm came up which delayed operations until 11 A. M. At that time the Union line, preceded by skirmishers swept forward in magnificent battle array. driving the Confederates out of the ravine which covered their front, and up the hill on which they had planted their batteries. The onslaught was irresistible, and the Confederates fied, hotly pursued for a mile and a half. Union troops were then halted, and the lines were reformed for a final charge on the outer defences of Jackson. Before the charge could be made, however, skirmishers reported that the city had been evacuated by the Confederates. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Federal colors were waving over the State House. About that time the division under Gen. SHERMAN entered the city from the southwest. In this battle the Unionists had thirty-seven killed, and two hundred and twenty-eight were reported wounded or miss-The Confederates had eight hundred and forty-five killed, wounded, or taken as prisoners. Seventeen pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Unionists.

The Democratic Convention of Douglas county. Georgia, passed these two resolutions last week that are a study in the art of letting a man down gently:

" i. That we hereby piedge our fealty to the Demo cratic party, both State and national; that if the pap-ple of this country receive any relief from any party, we believe that such relief will come through the Democratic party and none other. "2. That we express the nimost confidence in the patriotism, honesty, and fidelity of Ghorne Curreland, President of the United States, and in the present Con-

gress of the United States." The Douglas county Democrate pledge themselves to be faithful to the Democratio party, not to Mr. CLEVELAND; and they give to alm a certificate of general patriotism. honesty, and fidelity, purposely left indefinits. They don't express any confidence at all in his

Administration or flud anything in it to praise

How many Chinese have we? The re turns just published by Commissioner Million of the Internal Revenue Bureau show registration of 105,312. The total Chinese population, according to the census of 1890 was 107,475. But the law exacts registration only of Chinese laborers; its penalties do not apply to the Chinese merchants, and a merchant is defined as "a person engaged in buy-ing and solling merchandise at a fixed place of business. which business is conducted in his name, and who, during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant. does not engage in the performance of any manual labor, except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant."

On the whole, therefore, the approximation of the registry to the census population is remarkable. But the further auggestion offers itself that in this, as in other respects, the last census had its imperfections. For not only must the merchants be added to the registration returns in order to get the true Chiness population, but all those who, here and there, through ignorance, neglect, sickness, and other causes falled to register. As is well known, loud protests went up, before the giose of the period fixed by law on May &

famous lake to which the black soldiers of the Congo State have just now penetrated for the first time.

that there would not be time for all to pre-eurs certificates under the facilities furnished. In California, we remember, it was said that many returning by steamer from China weuld

not be able to go through the process of ex-

amination in season. It is true that there have been deaths and departures from the country to reduce the Chinese population since 1890. But, unless all the reports are astray, there has also been much smuggling of Chinamen into the country. Parties of them have been arrested while trying to make their way north from Mexico Some have come into Puget Sound by boats, or have crossed the northern frontier at various points on foot or by rail. This very registra-tion law is founded on the theory of filegal importations not to be checked otherwise.

Perhaps a close study of the registration returns by States or by revenue districts, and also of local census statistics, might throw more light on the problem of the Chinese enumeration. It is easy to surmise that some sluded the census taker who voluntarily gave their photographs to the Internal Revenue When arrests begin under the GEARY act, and pleas are made to avoid depor-tation, we may get a further idea of the approximate numbers of our Mongolian fellow residents.

The Rev. James Henderson Kyle, Senator in Congress from South Dakota, has not yet returned to Washington to present the four hundred Populist amendments, more or ess, which must be accepted in order to make the Peace-at-any-price Tariff bill satisfactory to himself and his Populist colleagues. We hear from the energetic young Populist, however, through the following announcement in the Argus-Leader of Sloax Falls:

"Senator Kris will make a strong pull to secure the nomination of the Populist party for President in the next National Convention. The Senator is very popuar, stands high in public estimation, and has a clean record. There seems to be no doubt that he is trying to lay the foundation now for that nomination."

If the Rev. Mr. KYLE should succeed in foreing the CLEVELAND managers in the Senate to adopt and incorporate in their Tariff bill, in addition to the Populist income tax, all the other recommendations of the Omaha platform, he would become a formidable candidate for the Populist nomination in 1808.

THE OUIFLOW OF GOLD

It Has Not Oily Weshesed the Gold Reserve, but Reduced the Circulation.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-The heavy export movement of gold coin to Europe, aside from weakening the gold reserve in the United States Treasury, is reducing, to the extent of the export, the circulating medium of this country. It is estimated in official circles here that more than \$12,000,000 in gold has gone out of the United States since May 1, of which upward of \$10,000,000 was taken out of the Treasury. Thus to the extent of \$12,000,000 the circulation has been reduced, as, to secure gold, legal tender notes must be withdrawn from elreulation and paid into the Treasury for gold. This contraction of the currency nakes money searcer, and, therefore, more valuable.

Since the repeal of the Sherman lawthere are but three ways of increasing the circulaare but three ways of increasing the circulation of money in the United States, viz. by importing specie, by issuing national bank notes, and by coming the domestic gold production. But since the money stringency of last fall, when under pressure of that stringency, national banks increased their circulation by buying-bonds and issuing notes upon them, they have reduced the United States bonds derosited to secure circulation from \$207,000,000 to \$201,500,000. Ninety per cent, of their face value is the limit allowed for circulation upon bonds, but not more, perhaps, than seventy-five per cent, of the circulation has been reduced because of the withdrawal of bonds in the last six months. Cases occurred daily in the Treasury where notes of banks that have gone into voluntary livuldation are presented for redemption thirty and forty years after the bank has closed.

Since July 1 last year, when there was in circulation of all classes of money \$1,503,703,104,104,104, and on May 1 to \$1,904,703,900. On July 1, 1833, the estimated population of the United States was \$61,044,000, and on May 1 to \$1,000, and \$1,000, and \$1,000, and \$1,000, and \$1,000, and \$1,000, and \$1,0 tion of money in the United States, viz. by

No! Mrs. Cleveland Is as Possiar as Eve.

From the Hearista Herald. It was only a few months ago that, while perusing a newspaper, the first thing that would catch your eye would be an article about the popular Mrs. Potter Palmer or Mrs. Cleveland, but now we seldom see their names in print. Their popularity has worn out. To one lasted only during the time of the Columbian Expection, when she took the prominent part in everything. The other is popular as being a great so lady and generally leads the fashion silke certain pieces of music; for instance, tooney," that ill-fated girl, or " After the Ball." These became popular all at once; 2,000 copies were sold at a time, and they were sing so much that now they are buried—not in the limits of scientific music. They've fallen, never to rise again.

Postmaster or Constitutionalie: 1

From the Affany Argus.
It would be a great less to the Constitutional Conention should Mr. Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster of New York, be forced to withdraw from the Conv. ion. Mr. Dayton is a man of great ability and experi-nce in legal and municipal affairs. We trust that some arrangement can be made by which he can attend the sessions of the Convention and give his valable advice and suggestions in complications arising from his holding the office of Postmaster of New York.

The Sophism of Peace at Any Price.

From the Chicago Herald.

A man may be excused for allowing robbery to go on nehecked father than stopping a little of it if he to convinced that he can the sooner stop it entirely by

etting it go on for a time.

Mr. Botton Hail and the Police Sorgeant. To me Entros of Tax Sun-Sur. The Sergeant from he Second precinct of whom I complained, as related in to day's Sun for his treatment of a peddier's goods called upon me and made the fullest possible apfor after my complaint; and, as i saw them taken the station house, I do not deare to press the matin take care of myself: it was only for the poor that I complained, because he had no one to care thanks for your prempt notice and sid, I am. 111 Baganwar, May 12.

The Swagger Tariff.

I am the Swagger Tartff! My amendments Number 400; And what is But swagger ! and what is awagger But swall? And awell. If mos 400 ! l'm ne Wilson bill, Nor Gorman, nor Brice. Not much. And Democratic ! is the 400 Democratic f Not by a da. And am I not. By and with the Price and consent Of the senate. Made the very Corner stone Of the 400? I guess you and what is Democratic Had belier stand from under, That's what I am the hub Of the wheel 400; And should I stand Upon a Democratic platform. and ecanowiedge
My origin to be Democratis?
Not in a thousand years. Go get you to a funnery If you think I'd joke thus with myself. The only Gentine, ensinelve Pragger Tariff.

INDIANS AS SOLDIESS,

Their Employment as Part of the Rogi-mental Organizations Is Diminiching.

WARRINGTON, May 13.-A further indication of the gradual dwindling of the force of Indian regulars is the fact that Companies I, Segond Infantry, and I, Sixteenth, stationed respectively at Forts Omaha and Douglas, now close their eareers. The Fort Cmahs company is broken up, and when paid off before starting for their reservation at Pine Ridge the members laid out a large part of their money in various articles of need or luxury, a considerable portion of it going to fire water. It is possible that the number of Indian

troops and companies will gradually decrease, and that a return may be made to the system of employing Indiana as scouts or for special service, instead of as regularly enlisted soldlers in companies of their own, attached to cavalry and infantry regiments. The last report of the Adjutant-General's office showed that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the whole number of Indian soldiers enlisted was 963, of whom 126 were enlisted during that year. The number actually in the ranks was 771. Four Indian companies had been discontinued for fallure to obtain the numbers required, and other discharges of Indian soldiers had been made for various causes. There were left at that date nine companies of Indian infantry and six troops of Indian cavalry. The current fiscal year will show further diminutions. That there is a difference of opinion in the

army regarding the wisdom of the present experiment has long been obvious. One adverse influence may have been that in the past year there has been an unusual amount of applications of white recruits, owing to the depression in labor, so that no need of relying upon the red men has been felt. But it is proba-

tions of white recruits, owing to the depression in labor, so that no need of relying upon the red men has been felt. But it is probably safe to say that if the present experiment should ever be fully abandoned the fault will be that of the Indians themselves. It is found, in fact, that although some of them took up the project of enlisting with a good deal of entusiasm, and, on the whole, Indians have shown themselves causable of being very good soldiers, and amenable to discipline, yet many are; tiring, of the monotony and the restraint. They are inclined to take advantage of the law which allows the enlistment to end at the soldier's option after three years, and it is said that some even purchase their discharges. The work of recruiting in some tribes has been rather difficult.

The Indian Bureau has had its attention directed to the fact that enlisted Indians can sometimes procure liquor from the neighborhood of military posts, and furnish it to others on the next reservation. To Agent Cole of the Colvile Agency, who reported the sale of whiskey to Indian soldiers by a man named Fox, the Indian Office replied that Fox could be indicted just as if he had sold the drink directly to recevation Indians, since nothing in the act of enlistment changed the laws forbidding such sales to the relimen. Mr. Fox was arrested, and acquitted on trial, but Judge Handford decided that Indians enlisted in the army are still so far under the charge of the Indian Office that it is unlawful to dispose of spirituous liquors to them. Commissioner Browning stated in his last report that, as no whiskey or spirituous liquors or wines are sold at the poet exchanges, many Indian soldiers recorded to the saloons which exist near army posts, and much trouble was caused thereby.

It is only fair to say, however, that there is atrong testimony from some garrisons as to the great sold to the report of the enlisted Indians.

Secretary Lamont, in his last report, indicated that the experiment with Indian companies would be continue, in orde

as a resource for turnishing troops, can be relied on.

As has been said, there are some very favorable reports of the progress of Indians as soldiers. Some of them are found to be very obedient, trustworthy, and capable of drill and discipline. One drawback is the inability of many of them to speak and understand English. It looks as if the question of enlisting Indians on any large scale might be settled by the lack of desire of the Indians to rednits, although unless a change in the whole system occurs, some troops and companies of them may be found for a long time yet in the service.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPA

The Microscope Indicates that the Sacrarat Was Sanitarily Administered, From the Rochester Democrat and Chro

For the first time in the history of Rocheste thurches the individual communion sup was used yesterday. The novel service took place in North Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rev. G. F. Love is pastor. It was the usual mmunion service, but owing to the novel of the process of administration there was an extraordinary attendance. Dr. Forbes, who designed the sanitary communion cups and trays, was at the service to see that everything was done in order, and to examine microscop ically the dregs after communion. Dr. Forbe stated to a reporter that the service ran smoothly, and was conducted with despatch. There was no irreverence, and no idle curi-osity neciceable while the sacred service was

stated to a reporter that the service ran amoothly, and was conducted with despatch. There was no irreverence, and no idle curiosity naviceable while the sacred service was in proaless.

The pastor prefaced the exercises by a few appropriate remarks. He spoke of the change of administering the wine in individual cups as one calculated to reduce the chances of conveying disease from person to person. He thought that no less dignity and solemnity would be observed by individual cups than when the single chalice was passed from mouth to mouth.

Atter this explanation the communion service was then proceeded with according to the prescribed rules of the lands: Church. The people sat in their seats, and then the elders were called to the front and were given small all ver trays, each one holding twelve miniature chalices. The elders handed to each communicant one of the little cups, and after the contents had been tasted the cups ware placed in racks specially made for holding them. There were 250 communicants and all were served in the short space of half an hour.

Dr. Forbes, whose microscopic researches into the sanitary problem involved in the individual cup have attracted attention, was allowed to gather up indiscriminately at least a doren cups for the purpose of obtaining the dress and placing them under microscopic examination. The Doctor, after thoroughly investigating the contents, eaid:

"From a sanitary standpoint I am now satisfied that the individual cup is an advance in the right direction. The dress that I examined by my microscope after the communion service concluded convinces me that it is a wise move. It is a singular fact, but it is nevertheless true, that the dress contained hardly any secretion from the mouth, and the unused wine was remarkably risen. There were no epithelium scales observable in the fight of the cup. The bowl of the chalice is so amail that it practically prevents the scales from entering the wine, and even if they should, there could be no evil consequences resulting from th

Warre the Parson Is Boss, Frontia London Standard.

The Rev. Charles Brooks, the ricar of Grendon, a small village near Northampton, has sent the following letter to Mr. J. L. Wright, a farmer of the parish. In answer to a pecifion, signed by three-fourths of the inhabitants, asking him to resign the living: "Four circular istics, with signatures has reached me this morning by post from Weilingborough You may inform those who signed the paper that their signatures will not have the slightest effect in inducing me to resign the living. If you do not like the ministrations from me in this parish you have the remedy in Four own hands, and can rent a farm elsewhere. Yours faithfully, isigned! Charles Brooks. P. S.—I shall sand you formal notice to quit my globe land. The pecifion was the outcome of a fraces in the village school on Easter Monday.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S JUBILER.

Three Days' Commemor tion of the Twenty.

Pif h Auntropency of Mis Consequation. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coneseration of Bishop Little, ohn of the Protestant Episcopal diocess of Long Island will be celebrated by special services on Tuesday, Wed. needay, and Thursday of this week. The diasesan Convention begins on Tuesday, and on that day the anniversary services will begin with a celebration of the holy communication the cathedral at Garden City at 7 7 A M second celebration will be held at 10 o'clock. At this service eight addresses, each five min utes long, will be delivered. Dr. Morgan 1/12

utesions, will be delivered. Dr. Morgan blx will speak for the standing committee of the mother diocese, John A. King will sheak for the Lathedrai corporation, and Freedent k. N. Fotter o Hobert College will speak for the Regents of the thurch University.

A pastoral staff, the gift of the clergy of the diocese, will then be presented to lish up interest, visitors, and desegates to the Covern tion, led by the cadets of St. Paul's School, will proceed to the Nes house, where the will be received by the Bishop and Mrs. Littlesjohn.

At 80 clock in the evening of the same days.

be received by the Bishop and Mrs. Littlejohn.

At So'clock in the evening of the same that a
sarvice will be held in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. Bishop Potter will delive an
address and Alexander E. Orr will also clock.

At No'clock Wednesday hight the coloration
will be continued with a must-al festival
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn. The music will
be rendered by a choir composed of selection
ingers from nearly all the vested choirs in
the diocess. The celebration will be continued
on Thursday hight with a reception to the
Bishop in Brooklyn by the Church time of the
diocese. Or which Judge Augustus Van Wy k is
President.
In connection with the celebration a consection of paintings will be exhibited, under the
direction of Col. Chapman, in the assembly
rooms and art gallery in the Academy on
Montague street. The proceeds of the exhibition, which will last several days, will go to the
Church Charlty Foundation. The hurth Chithends to have a commemorative vilver metal
as ruck off. On one side will be the arms of the
Bishop, and on the other will be his picture.

ODD FEATURES OF EUROPEAN LIFE Lager Beer, R ttronds, S a tmers on the Dead

From the Land in St. James's Gagerie The report of Mr. Dickson, British Consul at Jerusa-em, on the trade of his district, contains several tiems of interest. Trade with Great Britain in 191-8 showed some failing off as compared with 1402 but notwith-standing there has been a sfendy increase for several years past. It is noted that English nice, which lad been driven from the market by the lighter beers of Austria and Germany, are again finding favor, it is sold at from Pd. to is per quart bottle.

The Jaffa-Jerusalem Ratiway hardly appears to carry as much traffic as might have been experted. There is a daily passenger train each way and also two roots trains. Builts considerable amount of merchandles a conveyed by camels between the two places on ac sount of both the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway station being situated at some distance from the town the railway company, in order to give further families to merchants, employ camels for the transport of goods from the warehouses to the stations. It is reported

Buildings of various kinds continue to be erroted in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and the city is fast outers quite a large suburb has arisen where formerly fields and vineyards ex sted Every avai able piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benev-olent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. The latest enterprise suggested in the placing of a

rich in cereals, fruit, and cattle, could then be ferred screen in a few hours in the lighters in tow of the steam launch, instead of having to be conveyed by caravane round the north or south and of the field Bea, entating a journey of from four to five days.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Panis, April 27.—The project of "converting Paris into a seaport," to borrow expression current here, or in other words, of enabling ships to come from livere and Rouen to this metropolis through the utilization of the Seine and the construction of a canal at various points where that river winds considerably, has made great progress of late. The question is now being ex-amined by a special committee, and it is thought that the bill may be voted by Parliament at no distant date. thus admitting of the completion of the work in time for the opening of the great Exhibition of the year 1900. One of the principal advocates of the enterprise says that the engineers who look after the navigation of the Seine are of the opinion that no insurmountable difficulty will be encountered. If the plan one day be ourden will make their way to Paris from the sea

A Clever Horse Remarkably Traine !. From the London Standard.

An addition has just been made to the variety show as a taiking and thought-reading borse seems to be able to do anything but talk, and by means of her feet and head to answer any questions put to her, either by her trainer (Mr. H. S. McGuire) or by any of the audience. She first starts counting four by striking the ground four times, and then goes through a simple examination in addition, multiplication, and subtraction with perfect accuracy. After calling for he number of days in a week, the number of months in a year, and the day of the month, Mr. McGuire askel how many days in the week she desired to work and her vigorous shake of the head to indicate none caused considerable amusement. She also adds up a four time rum, dictated from the auditorium, and written on a black board; tells the time by different watches and performs many other remarkable feats, which hear testimony to the training powers of her ewner, who

was loudly applauded at the close of the enterlainment. A New Kind of Baby Show.

From the London Daily News.
The "Baby's Exhibition," to be held in Humphrer's Hall, Knightsbridge, during the month of June, will deal with exhibits bearing upon the food, clothing medicine, furniture, and pleasures of that very im-portant personage. The show will be divided into five heads, the first dealing with food, disteties, beverages, medicines, and disinfectants. The second class in cludes clothing of all sorts for infants, juveniles and mothers. The third is devoted to nursery furniture. and is of comprehensive scope, comprising wall papers, grates, batha filters, &c. The fourth class will be one of great interest to the youngsters themselves tors. rocking horses being ranged under this hear. Morelaneous specialties for household use will occupy Class V. The acheme is calculated to embrace all that ran possibly tend to allowing the woes of infaucy and enhance the pleasures of that period of life alloyed for the most part with the troubles of teething The ate as to render the exhibition useful to all classes.

Gormany's Youthful Crimiania.

From the Landon Dotly Neur. A German paper states that in consequence of the considerable increase in the number of youthful crimiof age, the imperial Ministry of the interior at Har A is contemplating the reorganization of the compulsor? education system. The Government has in rice 11 s imitation of English institutions. All the (***=*) laws, our Berlin correspondent points out, have the great fault that the interference of the authorites a permitted only when a child has committed our children who are still free from crime. The number of youthful criminals has risen from 42,240 to 40 100-

An Eghternore Bog.

The Archductions Ethabeth, daughter of the forward Princess Stephanis, is the possessor of the attained dog in the world. This little dog can rest could find ? in the paim of the hand. It is about five inches hard and six and three-quarter inches long and veries

about balf a pound. Good as a Fairy Tale

tenn the fonds that's Nova. In Berlin, at the house of a celebrated physician and cheimer sanitaterain, the twenty-fifth anniversal the entrance into his service of a girl named A g ale All the members of the family, many of live at a great distance from Berlin, assetting the faithful erreat honor, and she was incluie. 2 beautiful gifts

Egypt Will Sobry To and Cease to Star From the Lindon Daily Telegraph

Cains, April 25.-In the course of a conversal A which Dair e.'s agent had to-day with N har the hite Frime M mister said: "I want you to understail that I shall have no news. We have had something ready. Furths tokurs Egypt will produce no him.
She has need of quies. His hard-rucy states of
wished himself to be understilled as express to the of conduct he has marked out for the present hate of

The Clarace in M dequee if.

From the Asianacartor, Maintenant of or et.

W. Salutranabologa, this amount has of M. Hannitt har retary to his Excelency the Frime Miniator Was set-tended on Saturday to penal servicule for life at the buiks of Mahason, in consequence of a particul discussion be had with Prince Habotomens. It to bepri the the sentence will be commuted.